

BUBULCUS COROMANDUS (Bodd.); Tweed. Trans. Zool. Soc. ix. p. 237 (1875); Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 26 (1890).

An adult male from Catanduanes.

BUTORIDES JAVANICA (Horsf.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 522.
Immature male from Albay district.

MELANOPELARGUS EPISCOPUS (Bodd.); Tweed. Orn. Works, pp. 200, 600, 645, 660 (1881); Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 27 (1890).

A male from Albay district.

ANAS LUZONICA, Fraser; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 117.

A male from Catanduanes.

DENDROCYGNA ARCUATA, Cuv.

Dendrocygna vagans, Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 27 (1890).

An adult pair from Catanduanes.

XXII.—*Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.*

Nos. XXII.—XXIV.

No. XXII. (Dec. 29th, 1894.)

THE twenty-first meeting of the Club was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 19th of December, 1894.

Chairman: P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S.

Members present:—G. BARRETT-HAMILTON, E. BIDWELL, J. L. BONHOTE, W. E. DE WINTON, A. H. EVANS, JOHN GERRARD, W. GRAHAM, G. H. CATON HAIGH, E. HARTERT, J. E. HARTING, W. H. HUDSON, E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, F. MENTEITH OGILVIE, C. E. PEARSON, H. J. PEARSON, HOWARD SAUNDERS (*Treasurer*), R. BOWDLER SHARPE (*Editor*), A. B. R. TREVOR-BATTYE, C. A. WRIGHT, JOHN YOUNG.

Visitors: GRAHAM KERR, D. F. MACKENZIE, ARNOLD PIKE, T. M. PIKE, HUGH L. POPHAM, H. STEVENS, Capt. CAYLEY WEBSTER.

Dr. R. BOWDLER SHARPE exhibited a specimen of a bird new to the Fauna of Great Britain. This was an example of the Sub-alpine Warbler (*Sylvia subalpina*), which had been forwarded to him for exhibition by Mr. J. S. Elliott, of Dudley, who had shot it himself on the island of St. Kilda on the 13th of June, 1894, after a heavy gale from the south-west.

Mr. J. E. HARTING exhibited a specimen of the Yellow-browed Warbler (*Phylloscopus superciliosus*), shot near Beverley by Mr. Swailes of that place.

Mr. W. E. DE WINTON exhibited a pair of Kestrels which he had shot last summer in the act of capturing young Pheasants. He regarded this as an isolated instance, as, after the shooting of the pair in question, no more young birds were taken, although Kestrels were numerous in the neighbourhood.

Mr. A. TREVOR-BATTYE made some remarks on the natural history of Kolguev Island.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD communicated the following description of a new genus and species of bird from New Zealand, which he proposed to call

“TRAVERSIA, gen. nov. Xenicidarum.

“Differs in several important points both from *Xenicus* and *Acanthidositta*. Bill much larger and stouter, very little shorter, if at all, than the tarsus; the latter about as long as middle toe without claw, or the hind toe and claw, while in *Xenicus* and *Acanthidositta* it is about twice as long as the hind toe. The principal difference, however, is the weak character of the wing, which points to flightlessness, as does also the very soft and loose character of the entire plumage, and the very Ralline aspect of the bird. There are only 10 tail-feathers, and the scutellation of the tarsus is like that of *Xenicus*. These two points determine its position in the *Xenicidae* at once (*cf.* Selater, Cat. B. xiv. p. 450). The type is

"*TRAVERSIA LYALLI*, sp. nov.

"*Male*. Above dark brownish olive-yellow, each feather with a brownish-black border. A narrow distinct yellow superciliary line. Wings and tail umber-brown, the inner webs darker; wing-coverts like back. Chin, throat, and breast chrome-yellow, each feather slightly edged with greyish brown. Flanks, abdomen, and vent pale brown, centre of feathers paler.

"*Female*. Upper surface umber-brown, each feather bordered with very dark brown; wings and tail similar. Under surface buffy grey, the feathers edged with pale brown.

"Total length about 4 inches, culmen 0·6, wing 1·8 to 1·9, tail 0·8, but much concealed; tarsus 0·75, middle toe 0·65, hind toe without claw 0·5.

"*Habitat*. Stephens Island, New Zealand. Discovered by Mr. D. Lyall, lighthouse-keeper, and sent to me by Mr. Henry H. Travers."

Mr. ROTHSCHILD also sent for exhibition one of the two typical specimens of *Craspedophora mantoui*, Oust. He wished to call attention to the fact that it agrees in the minutest details with Mr. J. Büttikofer's recently described *C. bruyini*, and that there could be no doubt of the two species being identical. *C. mantoui* was admirably figured by Keulemans in the 'Nouvelles Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle,' Paris (vol. iv. pl. 15).

Dr. A. B. MEYER sent a diagnosis, accompanied by a coloured sketch, of a remarkable new genus and species of Bird of Paradise, which would be described later on by him in detail and figured elsewhere:—

PTERIDOPHORA, gen. nov. Paradiseidarum.

(πτερύς = filix, φέρειν = ferre.)

Capite utrinque scapo paradoxo, valde elongato, filicis flabelli uniseriati instar transformato, lobis plurimis, corio similibus, munito. Rostro turdino, recto, angusto: alis brevibus, remige primo dimidiam partem secundi superante, tertio, quarto, quinto, sexto longioribus, quarto longissimo: cauda mediocri, æquali: pedibus medio-cribus. Statura minore quam in genere *Lophorhina*.

PTERIDOPHORA ALBERTI, sp. n.

Mas. Supra velutino-nigra, plus minusve olivaceo-nitens, plumis sincipitis elongatis, utrinque productis: capite lateribus supra oculos scapo, corpore fere duplo longiore, lobis 37-38 ornato, supra colore floris myosotidis, subtus fusciscentibus, singulis in margine postico tenuiter nigro-ciliatis: uropygio nigro-cinereo: alis caudaque nigris, remigibus reatricibusque basin versus pallide ferrugineis: gula velutino-nigro guttulata: subtus ochraceo-flava: rostro nigro: pedibus fuscis. Long. tot. c. 220 millim., al. 123, caud. 90, rostri culm. 22, tarsi 30, capitis scapi 350, lobi max. long. 9, lat. 7.

Hab. Nova Guinea, in montibus ad flumen 'Amberno.'

Dr. BOWDLER SHARPE made some remarks upon this extraordinary species, which constituted the fourth new form of Paradise-bird described within the last month; the three others being *Parotia carolæ* of Meyer [*antè*, p. 145], *Craspedophora bruijini*, sp. n., and *Ianthothorax benzbachi*, gen. et sp. n., described by Dr. Büttikofer (Notes Leyden Mus., Dec. 1894).

Dr. Sharpe gave the following list of the genera and species of the *Paradiseidæ* and *Ptilonorhynchidæ* known up to the present day:—

1. *Ptilorhis paradisea*, Swains. S. & C. Australia.
2. — *victoriæ*, Gould. N.E. Australia.
3. *Craspedophora magnifica* (V.). N.W. New Guinea.
4. — *intercedens*, Sharpe. S.E. New Guinea.
5. — *mantoui*, Oust. (*C. bruijini*, Büttik.). N.W. New Guinea.
6. *Ianthothorax benzbachi*, Büttik. N.W. Guinea.
7. *Paryphephorus duivenbodii* (Meyer). N.W. New Guinea.
8. *Seleucides nigricans* (Shaw). New Guinea.
9. *Drepanornis albertisi*, Scl. N.W. New Guinea.
10. — *cervinicauda*, Scl. S.E. New Guinea.
11. — *geisleri*, Meyer. E. New Guinea.
12. *Drepananax bruijini* (Oust.). N. New Guinea.
13. *Epimachus speciosus* (Bodd.). N.W. New Guinea.
14. — *elliotti*, Ward. Hab. ign.
15. — *meyeri*, Finsch. S.E. New Guinea.

16. *Astrapia nigra* (Gm.). N.W. New Guinea.
17. *Astrarchia stephaniæ*, Finsch. S.E. New Guinea.
18. *Paradigalla carunculata*, Less. N.W. New Guinea.
19. *Trichoparadisea gulielmi* (Cab.). E. New Guinea.
20. *Paradisornis rudolphi*, Finsch & Meyer. S.E. New Guinea.
21. *Paradisea apoda*, L. Aru Islands.
22. — *novæ-guineæ*, D'Albert. & Salvad. S. New Guinea.
23. — *finschi*, Meyer. E. New Guinea.
24. — *augustæ-victoriæ*, Cab. E. New Guinea.
25. — *mariaæ*, Reichen. E. New Guinea.
26. — *minor*, Shaw. N.W. New Guinea, Mysol.
27. — *raggiana*, Scl. S.E. New Guinea.
28. — *decora*, Salv. & Godm. D'Entrecasteaux Isl.
29. *Uranornis rubra* (Lacép.). Waigiou, Batanta.
30. *Cicinnurus regius* (L.). New Guinea, Aru Isl.
31. *Rhipidornis gulielmi-tertii* (Musschenbr.). N.W. New Guinea.
32. *Diphyllodes seleucides*, Less. N.W. New Guinea.
33. — *magnifica* (Penn.). N.W. New Guinea.
34. — *chrysoptera*, Gould. Jobi Isl.
35. — *hunsteini*, Meyer (*D. septentrionalis*, Meyer). S.E. New Guinea.
36. *Schlegelia respublica* (Bp.). Waigiou, Batanta.
37. *Parotia sexpennis* (Bodd.). N.W. New Guinea.
38. — *lawesi*, Ramsay. S.E. New Guinea.
39. — *carolæ*, Meyer. N.W. New Guinea.
40. *Semioptera wallacii* (Gray). Batchian.
41. — *halmaheræ*, Salvad. Halmahéra.
42. *Lophorhina superba* (Penn.). N.W. New Guinea.
43. — *minor*, Ramsay. S.E. New Guinea.
44. *Lamprothorax wilhelminæ*, Meyer. N.W. New Guinea.
45. *Phonygama keraudreni* (Less. & Garn.). N.W. & S.E. New Guinea, Aru Isl.
46. — *gouldi* (Gray). N.E. Australia.
47. — *hunsteini*, Sharpe (*P. thomsoni*, Tristr.). Normanby Isl., Goodenough Isl.
48. — *purpureo-violacea*, Meyer. S.E. New Guinea.

49. *Manucodia chalybeata* (Pemm.). New Guinea, Mysol.
50. — *jobiensis*, Salvad. Jobi Isl.
51. — *rubiensis*, Meyer. N.W. New Guinea.
52. — *atra* (Less.). New Guinea, Mysol, Waigiou,
Batanta.
53. *Eucorax comrii* (Scl.). D'Entrecasteaux Isl.
54. *Lycocorax pyrrhopterus* (Forst.). Halmahéra.
55. — *obiensis*, Bernst. Obi Isl.
56. — *morotensis*, Bernst. Morotai Isl.
57. *Xanthomelus aureus* (L.). N.W. New Guinea.
58. — *ardens*, D'Albert. & Salvad. S. New Guinea.
59. *Prionodura newtoniana*, De Vis. Queensland.
60. *Cnemophilus macgregorii*, De Vis. S.E. New Guinea.
61. — *mariaë*, De Vis. S.E. New Guinea.
62. *Loria loriaë*, Salvad. S.E. New Guinea.
63. *Amblyornis inornata* (Schl.). N.W. New Guinea.
64. *Xanthochlamys subalaris* (Sharpe). S.E. New Guinea.
65. — *musgravianus* (Goodw.). S.E. New Guinea.
66. *Sericulus melinus* (Lath.). E. Australia.
67. *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* (V.). E. Australia.
68. *Scænopæetes dentirostris* (Ramsay). Queensland.
69. *Ælurædus melanotis* (Gray). Aru Isl.
70. — *arfakianus*, Meyer. N.W. New Guinea.
71. — *melanocephalus*, Ramsay. S.E. New Guinea.
72. — *maculosus*, Ramsay. Queensland.
73. — *buccoides* (Temm.). New Guinea, Waigiou,
Batanta.
74. — *stonii*, Sharpe. S.E. New Guinea.
75. — *geislerorum*, Meyer. E. New Guinea.
76. — *viridis* (Lath.). Australia.
77. *Chlamydodera maculata* (Gould). E. & S. Australia.
78. — *occipitalis*, Gould.
79. — *guttata*, Gould. Int. Australia.
80. — *nuchalis* (J. & S.). N. Australia.
81. — *orientalis*, Gould. Queensland.
82. — *cerviniventris*. N.E. Australia, S.E. New Guinea.

Two new genera were proposed in the above list of *Paradiscidæ*, and one in the *Ptilonorhynchidæ*, for which the following characters were given :—

DREPANANAX, gen. n.

Genus simile '*Drepanornis*' dicto, sed chlamyde laterali præpectoralis diversâ et fasciis pectoralibus absentibus distinguendum.

Typus: *D. bruijni* (Oust.).

EUCORAX, gen. n.

Genus simile generi '*Manucodia*' dicto, sed pilei plumis lateralibus recurvatis et rectricibus medianis recurvatis distinguendum.

Typus: *E. comrii* (Sclater).

XANTHOCHLAMYS, gen. n.

Genus simile generi '*Amblyornis*' dicto, sed cristâ maximâ ornatâ distinguendum.

Typus: *X. subalaris* (Sharpe).

Mr. OSBERT SALVIN, F.R.S., sent some photographs of a specimen of an Albatros in the Peterhead Museum, which had been forwarded to him by Mr. J. A. Harvie-Brown. Mr. Salvin identified the species as *Diomedea melanophrys*.

Mr. P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S., exhibited a skin of *Falco punicus*, which had been captured at sea in the Mediterranean, south of Crete, in June last, by Mr. Arthur Sclater, on his passage home from Ceylon, and brought alive to England.

Mr. SCLATER called attention to the recently published work on the birds of the Balkan States, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and the Dobrudscha ('Materialen zu einer Ornithologie der Balkanica'), by Othmar Reiser, Custos of the Landes-Museum in Sarajevo, which contained a mass of information on the ornithology of one of the least-known portions of Europe, and would be of special interest to students of the Palæarctic Ornithology. Mr. Sclater had just received a letter from the author, who stated that he had found the Snow-Finch (*Montifringilla nivalis*) nesting on some of the highest mountains in Greece (Riona, 2500 metres, and the Korax).

No. XXIII. (Jan. 29th, 1895.)

THE twenty-second meeting of the Club was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 16th of January, 1895.

Chairman : P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S.

Members present :—E. BIDWELL, W. E. DE WINTON, E. HARGITT, ST. GEORGE MIVART, F.R.S., E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, F. MENTEITH OGILVIE, C. E. PEARSON, H. J. PEARSON, F. PENROSE, T. DIGBY PIGOTT, C.B., HOWARD SAUNDERS (*Treasurer*), R. BOWDLER SHARPE (*Editor*), H. SEEBOHM, H. H. SLATER, W. B. TEGETMEIER, C. A. WRIGHT.

Visitors : Col. ADAMSON, J. B. BILDERDECK, C. POOLE, C. B. RICKETT, F. C. SELOUS.

Dr. A. B. MEYER sent the following description of the hitherto unknown male of *Amblyornis inornata* (Schl.), from Karoon, west of the Arfak Mountains :—

“*Mas.* Supra colore brunneo saturatiore quam femina subterque ferrugineo tinctus, subalaribus ferrugineis : alis caudaque subter suspectu quodam flavo-olivaceis : scapis flavescens : capitis crista sincipiti tantummodo inserta, transversa, flabelliformi, longissima, 80 millim. : colore quo *Amblyornis subalaris*, Sharpe, sed plumis lateralibus marginibus brunneis nec nigris. Long. al. 134 millim., rostri culm. 25, caud. 98.

“Dr. Sharpe recently established [*vide antea* p. 273] the genus *Xanthochlamys* for the two known crested species of *Amblyornis*, assuming that the male of *A. inornata* (Schl.) was without a crest, as, indeed, has been generally believed to be the case, though Dr. Sharpe himself once rightly doubted this fact. The specimen before me, having just reached the Dresden Museum, leaves no doubt that it really is the male of *A. inornata*, of which it has happened that only young males or adult ones not in nuptial dress and females have been known since the year 1871, when it was first described, a fate which it shared to a certain degree with *Drepananax bruijni* (Oust.). The genus *Xanthochlamys*, therefore, must again give way to *Amblyornis*.”

Dr. SHARPE regretted that he had instituted a new generic term for the Crested Gardener-Birds of South-eastern New Guinea, but pleaded that the number of specimens of *Amblyornis inornata* which had been received by European Museums during the last twenty-three years—none of which had shown the least trace of a crest—had warranted him in believing that his genus *Xanthochlamys* was well founded.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT communicated a description of two new species of birds from the Philippine Islands, which he proposed to characterize as follows:—

CALLAEOPS, gen. n.

Genus simile generi '*Arses*' dicto, carunculam ophthalmicam exhibens, sed cristâ longâ lanceolatâ, caudâ cuneatâ et pedibus debilibus distinguendum.

Typus est

CALLAEOPS PERIOPHTHALMICA, sp. n.

Omnino nigra: pectore mediano abdomineque albis: sub-caudalibus et axillaribus albo marginatis. Long. tot. 8·5 poll., alæ 3·5, caudæ 4·5, tarsi 0·6.

Hab. in insulâ Philippinensi 'Luzon' dictâ.

CINNYRIS EXCELLENS, sp. n.

Similis *C guimarasensi*, Steere, sed fronte tantum chalybeo-viridi, vertice nuchâque olivaceis, dorso aurantiaco, hypochondriis olivaceo-griseis: plagâ pectorali medianâ scarlatinâ distinguenda. Long. tot. 4·0 poll., alæ 1·9, caudæ 1·2, tarsi 0·55.

Hab. in parte meridionali insulæ Philippinensis 'Luzon' dictæ.

Mr. HENRY SEEBOHM called attention to the existence of two races of the Ground-Thrush, which had hitherto been united under the name of *Geocichla sibirica*. The two forms were easily distinguishable, and should be called *Geocichla sibirica* (Pall.) and *G. davisoni* (Hume).

Mr. W. B. TEGETMEIER exhibited the skin of a *Phasianus torquatus* from Samoa.

Dr. BOWDLER SHARPE made some remarks on Canon Tristram's paper "On the Use and Abuse of Generic Terms" ('Ibis,' 1895, pp. 130-133). A discussion followed, in which Mr. P. L. Sclater, Dr. St. George Mivart, Mr. Howard Saunders, Mr. Henry Seebohm, and Mr. H. J. Pearson took part.

Mr. HOWARD SAUNDERS proposed for the smaller Noddy Terns the new generic term of

MICRANOUS, gen. n.

Genus simile generi '*Anous*' dicto, sed rostro longiore et tenuiore, et rectrice tertiâ externâ utrinque longissimâ distinguendum.

Typus est *Micranous tenuirostris* (Temm.).

Mr. SCLATER exhibited a pair of skins of Darwin's Tinamou (*Nothura darwini*) from Patagonia (cf. Arg. Orn. ii. p. 213, pl. xx.), recently received from Prof. Dr. Carlos Berg, Director of the National Museum of Buenos Ayres, and pointed out the discrepancy of the size of the sexes in this as in other Tinamous, the male being considerably smaller than the female.

No. XXIV. (March 2nd, 1895.)

THE twenty-third meeting of the Club was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 20th of February, 1895.

Chairman : ST. GEORGE MIVART, F.R.S.

Members present :—E. BIDWELL, W. E. DE WINTON, W. GRAHAM, EDWARD HARGITT, ERNST HARTERT, W. OGILVIE-GRANT, T. PARKIN, C. E. PEARSON, H. J. PEARSON, HOWARD SAUNDERS (*Treasurer*), R. BOWDLER SHARPE (*Editor*), JOHN-SON WILKINSON, JOHN YOUNG.

Visitors : J. H. BIDWELL, C. B. RICKETT, F. C. SELOUS, H. STEVENS.

Dr. A. B. MEYER sent for exhibition plates of the remarkable Birds of Paradise, *Pteridophora alberti* and *Parotia carolæ*, recently described by him.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD sent for exhibition the second specimen known of *Pteridophora alberti*, in order that the members of the Club might have an opportunity of examining this singular bird.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD likewise sent a fine collection of Birds of Paradise of different genera:—including an adult male of *Astrarchia stephaniæ*; a perfect skin of *Rhipidornis guilielmiterti*; the three species of *Parotia*, viz. *P. scarpennis*, *P. lawesi*, and *P. carolæ*; a specimen of *Amblyornis inornata* with a yellow crest; and a fine series of *Drepanornis bruijnii*, showing every stage of plumage of the male, from his first dress—when he resembles the female—up to the complete and decorated plumage of the adult.

Mr. HARTERT, who exhibited these specimens on behalf of Mr. Rothschild, made some remarks on the series.

A special vote of thanks to Mr. Rothschild was passed.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited a nest containing six eggs, believed to be those of the Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*), which had been taken by Dr. John A. Norton in Somersetshire on the 15th May, 1894, and were lent for exhibition. The eggs were of a very peculiar type, the ground-colour being pure white; towards the larger end especially, they were spotted and blotched with reddish, and there were also present some underlying clouds of pale lilac. The eggs were, in fact, very similar to some of the clutches in the National Collection laid by the Nuthatch (*Sitta cæsia*), but Dr. Norton, who saw the old bird, felt perfectly certain that if it was not a Blackcap, which he believed it to be, it could only be a Garden-Warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*).

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT also exhibited the male and female of a new species of *Zosterops* collected by Mr. J. Whitehead in South Luzon, described as

ZOSTEROPS LUZONICA, sp. n.

Most nearly allied to *Z. nigrorum*, from Negros, but distinguished by having no black spot in front of the eye, the upper parts brighter olive, and the yellow on the throat and middle of the underparts more golden with no greenish tinge. Total length 3·8 inches, wing 1·8, tail 1·4, tarsus 0·6.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT then exhibited the skulls of two Wood-Partridges, *Arboricola javanica* and *Tropicoperdix charltoni*; pointing out the extremely peculiar supra-orbital chain of bones characteristic of the former species and other members of the genus, but entirely absent in the latter, as well as in the allied form *T. chloropus*. Mr. W. T. Blanford had called his attention to a MS. note on a specimen of *T. chloropus* in the British Museum, from which it was clear that this latter peculiarity had long ago been observed by Mr. J. Wood-Mason, who first pointed out the supra-orbital chain of bones in *Arboricola*; but the statement respecting the absence of this chain of bones in *Tropicoperdix* was never published, and was quite lost sight of.

Under these circumstances it was thought necessary to separate *T. charltoni* and *T. chloropus* from the genus *Arboricola* (in which they had generally been included), and to place them in the genus *Tropicoperdix*, already proposed by Blyth; the differences in the skull being supplemented by certain external characters, such as the different style of plumage and the peculiar *snow-white* downy patches situated on each side of the body under the wing.

Dr. BOWDLER SHARPE remarked that in the 'Sarawak Gazette' of last January, Mr. E. Bartlett, the Curator of the Museum at Sarawak, had recorded the occurrence, for the first time in Borneo, of the Shoveler Duck (*Spatula clypeata*) and of the Sand-Martin (*Cotile riparia*). Dr. Sharpe stated

that he should have expected the latter bird to have been the Chinese species, *Cotile sinensis*.

Mr. W. E. DE WINTON exhibited some interesting specimens of Willow-Grouse and Ptarmigan, selected from a large collection of these birds sent from St. Petersburg.

Mr. T. PARKIN exhibited a skin of a very rare species of Petrel, identified by Mr. Osbert Salvin as *Æstrelata incerta* of Schlegel. Mr. Parkin shot the bird during a calm, on his recent voyage to the South Atlantic, in lat. 39° 51' S., long. 8° 49' E.

XXIII.—*Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.*

[Continued from p. 164.]

38. *Annals of Scottish Natural History.* Nos. 11 & 12. 1894.

We have already noticed Mr. W. Ogilvie-Grant's paper on the plumage of the Red Grouse, but in No. 11 of our contemporary there are some other interesting papers which deserve mention. One of these relates to the birds of the Island of Barra, in the Outer Hebrides, by Mr. John MacRury, whom we thank for a separate copy of the entire treatise, concluded in No. 12. Mr. Lionel Hinxman's valuable report on the movements and occurrences of birds in Scotland during 1893 also runs through the two numbers. In No. 12 Mr. W. Eagle Clarke shows the strong probability of the Hawfinch having actually bred in Berwickshire; it is well known that the species has been gradually spreading northwards for years past. Mr. W. Berry gives an account of the successful introduction of the Red Grouse on Tentsmuir, a barren tract of low-lying moorland on the edge of the sea, and nearly as flat. Among the miscellaneous ornithological notes the most important is, perhaps, Dr. Charles Stuart's record of the nesting of the Great Spotted Woodpecker in Berwickshire.